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Famous Jurist Reports Progress On Return to States

Judge Findley Johnson, appointed to the Supreme Court Bench in the Philippine Islands by President McKinley, who has just returned to the United States after twenty-five years of active service, reports that conditions in the Islands, while still somewhat unsettled, are better than they have been for many years.

The Judge, who is now in Washington, is one of the leading authorities on Philippine affairs. Judge Johnson says: "I am convinced that conditions in the Philippines, although far from being settled, are considerably better than they have been for some years. The steady improvement under careful government is building up the country, and we can look for a sane, well-balanced country once the people are educated up to a point where they will be able to think for themselves.

"The United States owns in the Philippines about 63,000,000 acres of public, agricultural, timber and mineral lands, which were ceded to it by Spain. During the year 1924 the people of the territory of the Philippines imported about \$3,000,000 worth of flour from the United States, which represented the entire product of perhaps 200,000 acres of wheat.

Résumé of Imports and Exports

"In 1924 the Philippine Territory purchased nearly \$2,500,000 worth of United States manufactured machinery, and that sum does not include about \$7,000,000 worth of iron and steel products. Cotton goods constitute the principal wearing apparel for the people of the territory. To supply that demand the cotton growers of the United States

PHILIPPINE INFORMATION

According to figures of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the 7,083 Islands comprising the Philippine group have a total area of about 115,000 square miles. The area of the 11 major islands, in the aggregate, is greater than that of the New England States, together with that of the State of New York.

The Island of Luzon, the largest in the group, is 74 square miles bigger than the State of Ohio. The Island of Mindanao is 51 square miles larger than the State of Indiana.

The Wood-Forbes report on the Philippines, made public in 1921, stated that the population of the Philippine Archipelago is in excess of 10,956,000 persons. There are 87 distinct dialects spoken in the Islands, and at present about 37 per cent of the population can read and write. Income tax returns were paid by 9,519 people in 1920. Of this number 1,434 were American residents of the Islands; 3,123 Chinese; 1,295 other foreign residents; and 3,667 Filipinos.

Of the total taxes paid, 80 per cent were paid by Americans and foreign residents, who together comprise less than 1 per cent of the total population.

furnished about \$14,000,000 worth of cotton goods in 1924.

"To aid the health and sanitary conditions there were purchased drugs and pharmaceutical products worth about \$1,500,000 in 1924. People out there

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Philippine Facts At Beginning of the American Occupation

I. When the Philippines were ceded to the United States by Spain, the total railroad mileage throughout the entire archipelago was only 120 miles—and this was British built and owned.

II. For half the year the public highways, all of them, were little better than streaks of mud.

III. Agricultural methods and implements were as primitive as in the days of Moses.

IV. The foreign trade of the Islands was almost wholly in the hands of British, French, German, and Swiss companies, only a few being even Spanish.

V. There were only three really important banking institutions, of which two were British and one Spanish.

VI. Then, as now, the Chinese handled, almost exclusively, the internal mercantile business of the Islands.

VII. The Filipinos themselves did little or no business abroad, and nothing of consequence at home.

VIII. Manufacturing plants of any importance were, and are today, practically non-existent.

IX. There were only a few agricultural ventures of any size, and these were, and are, controlled by foreigners.

X. Practical sanitation and facilities for the prevention and treatment of disease were unknown:

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Philippine Facts at Beginning of the American Occupation

(Continued from page 1)

1. There were no provisions for the sanitary disposal of human waste, even in Manila.
2. Cemetery conditions were very bad.
3. Practically all windows were closed tight at night, either to keep out the "unhealthy" night air, or as a protection from evil spirits.
4. Smallpox was regarded as an unpleasant necessity.
5. Tuberculosis was generally prevalent.
6. Cholera, leprosy and Beri-beri were common.
7. Infant mortality was appallingly high.
8. Serious cattle diseases were general.
9. There was not a surgeon in the Islands who could be prevailed upon under any conditions to open a human abdomen.
10. Nothing in the nature of a modern operating room or hospital existed.
11. Distilled water was unattainable, and there was no water supply system worthy of the name.

XI. Chattel slavery and peonage, notwithstanding feeble opposition on the part of Spain, was still existent.

XII. The bulk of the population, at least 90 per cent, lived in villages composed of one- or two-roomed shacks, whose walls and roofs were made of screens woven of grass or palm leaves, neatly lashed upon slender bamboo frames. The life of these shacks was from two to three years. They were single storied, and stood high on stilts. In the open space beneath, beside the big basket of rice, on which the family subsisted, were the cook pot, the wooden plow, the two or three fowls, and the carabao (the draught animal of the Philippines) and the pony, if the household was so rich as to possess them. Anywhere from five to fifteen persons, adults and children, might inhabit these one and two-room dwellings. This description is an accurate picture of present conditions—for in these particulars, the last twenty-five years have brought little or no change.*

* Based on selected material from "Isles of Fear," Kathrine Mayo, Harcourt Brace and Co., 1925.

List of Products Found in Islands Shows Opportunities

The following list of Philippine products has been prepared as a help toward visualizing the largely undeveloped wealth of the Islands. Even this list is incomplete, but it serves to outline in concrete form some of the commercial possibilities of the Philippines.

Agricultural Products

Sugar	Coffee
Rice	Sisal
Cacao	Manila hemp
Yams	Cotton
Bananas	Copra
Coconuts	Castor Oil Bean
Potatoes	Artichokes
Corn	Adlay
Kapok	Maguey
Jute	Casava plant
Tobacco	(for starch)

50 Varieties of Fruit, Including

Mangosteen	Mangoes
Pawpaws	Oranges
Lemons	Limes
Citrons	Shaddocks
Jack-fruits	Breadfruits
Lanzones	Custard apples
Tamarinds	Lalchees
Peanuts	Guava

Forest Products

Over a hundred commercial woods, including

Ebony	Bamboo
Nipa palm	(of all sorts)
Rattan	Gutta-percha
Dammon	Cinnamon
Wax	Rubber
Quinine	Camphor
Mahogany	

Mineral Products

Sulphur	Asbestos
Marble	Coal
Zinc	Manganese
Copper	Gypsum
Chronite	Iron
Silver	Natural paint
Gold	Petroleum
Asphalt	

Famous Jurist Reports Progress on Return to States

(Continued from page 1)

consumed in 1924 about \$350,000 worth of fresh and canned vegetables imported from the United States.

"While the waters surrounding the Philippine Territory are swarming with fish of best quality, the population consumed in 1924 imported fish and fish products from the United States to the value of \$2,000,000. Both the plains and the forests are covered with an abundance of material out of which paper could be manufactured. Yet in 1924 more than \$1,500,000 worth of paper was imported.

Predicts Philippines to be Sugar Centre

"In 1924 there was shipped to the United States about 300,000 tons of sugar. The Philippine Territory, will, in the very near future, under proper encouragement, be one of the great sugar fields of the world. Within the past twenty-five years the uses of coconut products have multiplied 2,500 per cent, and their varied uses are still on the increase. During the year 1924 the United States used about 220,000,000 pounds of coconut oil, manufactured in the Philippines. The demand for copra, too, from 129,800 pounds in 1902 increased to nearly 330,000,000 pounds in 1924.

"The United States, in 1924, consumed about 187,000,000 pounds of Manila hemp. Manila hemp is the best of all the fibres. No other compares with it in the purposes for which it is used. The Philippine Islands are the only place where it is grown successfully. Millions of pounds of tobacco of the best quality are annually produced in the Territory. Much of it is manufactured there and exported to every part of the world.

Use of Islands for Rubber

"The increased and constantly increasing uses of rubber have almost outrun the production of that great and absolute necessity. New fields of production must be found and rapidly developed. It has been established that in the Island of Mindanao and adjacent islands of the Territory there are about 3,000,000 acres of rubber land, practically all of which is public domain of the United States. It is roughly estimated that a large proportion of the rubber consumption of the United States could be there provided. Congress should have its attention called to this fact, and, it may be added, not all of the rubber land in the Philippines is found in Mindanao."